

Leo Carrillo Ranch Historic Park

California History & Art Program

Virtual Education Guide

As you know, students would normally join us for an entertaining outdoor field trip where they would learn about the people who lived on this beautiful land: Luiseño Indians, homesteaders and a Hollywood star recreating a Spanish hacienda and ranch. Since the students are not able to visit Leo Carrillo Ranch due to COVID-19 restrictions, we created a virtual Field Trip for you.

Our hope is to give you resources to engage your students on Carlsbad, local and state history. **The Answer Key can be found on pages 9-12.**

Introduction to Carrillo Ranch: This 12-minute video will give the students a brief overview of Carlsbad history including the Payómkawichum or Luiseño Indians, the gifting of the Rancho Agua Hedionda land grant to Juan Jose Maria Marron by the Mexican government, and the homesteading of the Kelly Family (CCSS 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.2, 4.3), prior to Leo's purchase of the Ranch.

Discussion questions:

- Who were the first known people to live in Carlsbad?
- The Ranch was/is called the Quiotes or Rancho de los Quiotes. What are "quiotes"? Why were they such a valuable plant for early Californians?
- Can you imagine living in a Carlsbad when there were no cars, roads, schools or stores?
 - What sounds would you have heard? How would you get food and make clothing?
- Juan Maria Marron was given a grant of approximately 13,000 acres by the Mexican government.
 - How big is an acre?
 - Why would the government give away land for free?
- The Kelly family acquired the Rancho Agua Hedionda and also homesteaded land in Carlsbad. What does it mean to homestead land?
- Leo Carrillo was a big actor in his day. He was very proud of being

Spanish. He bought the land because it had water and an adobe house.

- Why would it be important to have water?
 - What is adobe and how is it made?
- Why did Leo Carrillo want to save an adobe and Olvera Street in Los Angeles?
 - Why is it important to preserve parts of history?

CA History & Art Program Art Project: This year's art project uses the beauty of the classical Spanish guitar and Leo's cherished childhood lullaby as inspiration. Students will create and design their own Spanish guitar inspired work of art through mixed media using collage and illustration and will personalize their artwork with intentional images and meaning.

THE CALIFORNIA ARTS STANDARDS FOR VISUAL ARTS

1. CREATING: Generate and conceptualize artistic ideas and work. Imagine/Plan/Make
4. VA: Cr1.1 - Brainstorm individual and collaborative approaches to a creative art or design problem.
4. VA:Cr1.2 – Collaboratively set goals and create artwork that is meaningful and has purpose to the makers.
2. RESPONDING: Visual imagery influences understanding of and responses to the world. Perceive/Analyze
4. VA.Re7.2 – Analyze components in visual imagery that convey messages.
3. CONNECTING: Synthesize and relate knowledge and personal experiences to make art.
4. VA.Cn10- Create works of art that reflect community cultural traditions.

Discussion questions:

- What is a Vaquero?
- What do you think it is like to be a Vaquero – what would be fun and what would be hard?
- What do you think Vaqueros did on a daily basis here at the ranch?
- How does that compare with what you do daily?

How Windmills Pump Water: The peoples that lived on the Rancho de los Quiotes chose it because of the springs and creeks flowing through it. Leo Carrillo Ranch has 2 windmills. In their day, they pumped water for the families that lived here, provided water for livestock, and even filled Leo's swimming pool (CCSS 4.1)

Discussion Questions:

- Why is water important?
- Why do you think the Kelly family and Leo Carrillo built Windmills on the property?
- What if there was no wind – how else could they access the water?

Leo Carrillo Virtual Tour: This is a fun way to get the children to explore this historical landmark. The scavenger hunt questions will reinforce Ranch architectural and equipment vocabulary.

Discussion questions:

- Why did Leo Carrillo paint his stairs red?
- Who would have used the wagon wheel: The Luiseños, Kelly Family or Leo Carrillo?
- Why are there so many fireplaces?
- Why do you think Leo added arches installed?

The Cisco Kid: Watch an episode of the TV show that Leo Carrillo is most famous for. This show was made for kids, but beloved by many for the good guy bandits who solved crimes and fought for right each week.

Discussion Questions:

- Ask your parents, grandparents or an older neighbor if they ever watched the Cisco Kid.
- How is the Cisco Kid tv show different than the shows you watch today?

Leo sells Quaker Masa Harina: Leo Carrillo was a star and his endorsement of products helped them to sell. Watch Leo sell a product we use here at the Ranch during the 4th Grade Field Trip, pre-made corn meal (“masa harina”) for tortillas, tamales, enchiladas and more. Still sold in stores, you can try masa harina at home if it looks good to you! Note that Leo recorded this commercial in both English and Spanish. Have the children watch the commercial in both languages.

Discussion questions:

- Did you notice the agave plants on Leo's shirt? Agaves are a native Californian plant that has been used overtime to make clothing and baskets. We use the nectar from the plant today – agave syrup!
 - Why would he wear a shirt with these plants on it?
 - Did you spot any of these plants in the videos Introduction to Leo Carrillo or the Leo Carrillo Ranch Virtual Tour?
 - Do any of you make tortillas at home?

English to Spanish Vocabulary Fun!

Many words we use every day in the English language are Spanish words. See if you can match each Spanish word with its meaning. Then write the correct Spanish word on the line.

English

Cowboy_____

Guitarra _____

Sun-dried brick _____

Large Ranch _____

The main house of the rancho _____

Friend _____

Fenced yard for horses or cattle _____

Public show with cowboys _____

A party or celebration _____

Daggers _____

Corn Meal _____

Peacock_____

Spanish

Quiotes

Hacienda

Corral

Pavo Real

Masa Harina

Vaquero

Guitar

Adobe

Rancho

Amigo, Amiga

Fiesta

Rodeo

Vocabulary Words

Adobe: brick made of clay, water and straw that is dried in the sun

Amigo (male/boy) / **Amiga** (female/girl): a Spanish word for friend

Bunkhouse: sleeping quarters, usually with bunks, on a ranch or in a camp

Cantina: a place where vaqueros (cowboys) could get refreshments

Cattle chute: a vertical or slanting passage by which cattle are loaded onto and off of trucks

Corral: a fenced-in area for keeping cattle or horses

Fiesta: a party, celebration

Hacienda: the main house of a large ranch, used as the owner's residence

Peacock: the male peafowl with brilliant blue or green feathers and long tails that can spread out like a fan

Rancho: a large ranch

Reata/Riata: A rope, usually made of woven animal hide, used for lassoing animals. Also called a lariat.

Rodeo: a public show with horse riding, calf roping, steer wrestling and bull riding

Roundup: the moving of cattle on the ranch from one place to another by cowboys

Tack: equipment used to saddle and bridle a horse

Vaquero: a cowboy, herdsman in the Spanish language

Windmill: a machine whose power is taken from a set of vanes that is turned by the wind, usually pumping water from a well.

Background & History

A Brief History of Rancho de los Quiotes: Leo Carrillo Ranch did not begin with Leo Carrillo, it was originally the home of the Payómkawichum, or Luiseño, people. Archaeological evidence indicates that for thousands of years prior to the arrival of Spanish explorers, this region was home to indigenous people. Luiseño was a name given by the Spanish explores to describe the indigenous people associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. Today, the Luiseño continue to be an active and vital part of the community – living in cities and reservations, working and contributing to society in all levels and professions.

In 1869, immigrant Matthew Kelly moved to Carlsbad to homestead property south of a ranch his brother, Robert Kelly, owned. They chose the property because it had an abundant supply of water including productive springs and several streams. Just like today, water was a valuable resource in this dry land. The indigenous people from the area called the valley “the Quiotes” the name of the spiky yucca plants which grew on the hills in the area and are also referred to as “Spanish Dagger plants.” The Kelly’s built a two-story adobe home on the land and continued to refer to the Ranch as “the Kiotes.”

In 1937, actor Leo Carrillo purchased a portion of the ranch from Kelly descendants, in part because of the good springs and pre-existing adobe structure. He used a more accurate Spanish spelling for the yucca and called it the “Rancho de los Quiotes” or “Ranch of the Spanish Daggers.”

Dedicated and opened to the public on August 16, 2003, Leo Carrillo Ranch Historic Park preserves 27-acres of a once magnificent rancho that belonged to the Hollywood actor, philanthropist, author, and poet, Leopoldo Antonio Carrillo and his family from 1937 to 1978.

Leopoldo Antonio Carrillo: As a child, Carrillo traveled frequently from his parent’s home in Santa Monica, California, to visit the nearby rancho that belonged to his Tío (Uncle) Machado. These early visits made a profound impression on the young Carrillo; the warm and inviting feeling of the thick, sun-dried adobe brick walls, the handmade red tile roofs, the aroma of wood smoke emanating from the fireplaces, and the sights and sounds of the brightly colored peafowl that freely roamed the property fueled his dreams. Carrillo’s fond recollections persisted into adulthood and eventually inspired him to create a

rancho of his own, a special retreat from the hectic pace of life on a Hollywood movie set.

For Carrillo, Rancho de los Quiotes was not simply just a reconstruction of an authentic Spanish rancho - it was a continuation of the proud California traditions that embodied and perpetuated the spirit of his ancestors. Through the construction of the ranch, Carrillo recreated the best aspects of the early Californio time in the state; the adobe homes, the horses and cattle and most of all, the hospitality or generous welcome given to visitors.

In 1978 the City of Carlsbad acquired Leo Carrillo Ranch Historic Park, fulfilling a long-time dream of many area residents—and even Carrillo himself. Early efforts to preserve the ranch were sporadic, and for many years, little, if any preservation work was accomplished. As other examples of beautiful California adobe architecture continued to vanish throughout the county, City staff renewed and dedicated themselves to identifying the funds for preservation. A massive, three-phase effort was undertaken in the 1990s to restore the ranch and finally open it to the public. Surrounded by development, it was important to preserve and protect Carrillo's ranch not only as an outstanding example of adobe architecture and local history, but also as a tribute to a man that contributed to society through his good deeds and good works.

Carrillo served on the California State Beaches and Parks Commission for 18 years. Actively involved in both conservation and preservation, he helped to acquire Hearst Castle, Cuyamaca park, and Olvera Street in Los Angeles on behalf of the State of California. It seems exceptionally fitting, especially in this context, that Rancho de los Quiotes has been preserved as a park and educational resource for thousands of visitors to enjoy.

Leo Carrillo Ranch Historic Park remains significant today in large part due to the efforts of early preservationists. It survives as a tribute to early California History, Carrillo's Spanish heritage, and the Golden Era of Hollywood. The southwestern-style adobe architecture represents a unique style of craftsmanship that is simply irreplaceable.

Key to Discussion Questions

Introduction to Carrillo Ranch:

- Who were the first known people to live in Carlsbad?
 - **The Luiseño Indians lived here. We have evidence of their village sites at the Ranch. There are several branches of the Luiseño tribe in northern San Diego County.**
- The Ranch was/is called the Quiotes or Rancho de los Quiotes. What are “quiotes”? Why were they such a valuable plant for early Californians?
 - **A quiotes is a yucca plant. It is also known as a “Spanish dagger” because of its spikey leaves. Its fibers were used for weaving baskets, sandals, and string.**
- Can you imagine living in Carlsbad when there were no cars, roads, schools or stores? What sounds would you have heard? How would you get food and make clothing?
 - **You would hear more nature and quiet, no planes or cars. You would have to grow or hunt for much of your food. You might travel as far as San Diego to purchase clothing and other supplies. School, if it was available, would have been a 1-room schoolhouse.**
- Juan Maria Marron was given a grant of approximately 13,000 acres by the Mexican government.
 - How big is an acre?
 - **It is about the size of a football field. 43,560 square feet.**
 - Why would the government give away land for free?
 - **They wanted to encourage their citizens to settle the land as proof of ownership as a country, and to control the land.**
- The Kelly family acquired the Rancho Agua Hedionda and also homesteaded land in Carlsbad. What does it mean to homestead land?
 - **Homesteading refers to the process where a government gives ownership to a parcel of land to citizens for little or no cost in exchange for “improving” the land – usually farming. The idea was to funnel young settlers into more sparsely populated areas and get them started working the land, building homes,**

and establishing themselves—and by extension, establishing the governments that had granted them land.

- Leo Carrillo was a big actor in his day. He was very proud of being Spanish. He bought the land because it had water and an adobe house.
 - Why would it be important to have water?
 - **We live in a dry environment, and water is precious. You couldn't just turn on a faucet back then, you had to have a year-round source of safe water.**
 - What is adobe and how is it made?
 - **Adobe is a mix of earth, water, and straw that is formed into blocks and baked in the sun to use as a building block for housing.**
- Why did Leo Carrillo want to save an adobe and Olvera Street in Los Angeles?
 - **Leo grew up in the Olvera Street neighborhood and believed in preserving California History.**
 - Why is it important to preserve parts of history?

CA History & Art Program Art Project "Fine Tuning Guitar" Discussion

Who worked on the Ranch?

- What is a Vaquero?
 - **A cowboy**
- What do you think it is like to be a Vaquero – what would be fun and what would be hard?
- Why do you think a vaquero might enjoy having a "guitarra" ?
 - **Entertainment, storytelling, passing along history**
- What do you think Vaqueros did on a daily basis here at the ranch?
 - **They managed and cared for the cattle, horses, and other animals. They helped build and repair items around the ranch, such as buildings, corrals, and fences.**
- How does that compare with what you do daily?

How Windmills Pump Water:

- Why is water important?
 - **We live in a dry environment, and water is precious. You couldn't just turn on a faucet back then, you had to have a year-round source of safe water.**
- Why do you think the Kelly family and Leo Carrillo built Windmills on the property?
- What if there was no wind – how else could they access the water?
 - **Streams or springs, hand pumps, wells with buckets... all more work!**

Leo Carrillo Virtual Tour:

- Why did Leo Carrillo paint his stairs red?
 - **He wanted to welcome his guests by rolling out the red carpet for them.**
- Who would have used the wagon wheel:
 - **Kelly Family, Leo Carrillo**
- Why are there so many fireplaces?
 - **Adobe buildings can be cool in the winter, there were no heaters/furnaces on the ranches in the early days.**
- Why do you think Leo added arches installed?
 - **They are a traditional shape in Spanish and Early California architecture and he liked how they looked.**

The Cisco Kid:

- Ask your parents, grandparents or an older neighbor if they ever watched the Cisco Kid.
- How is the Cisco Kid tv show different then the shows you watch today?

Leo sells Quaker Masa Harina:

- Did you notice the agave plants on Leo's shirt? Agaves are a native Californian plant that has been used overtime to make clothing and baskets – it is related to yucca plants. We use the nectar from the plant today – agave syrup!

- Why would be wear a shirt with these plants on it?
- Did you spot any of these plants in the videos Introduction to Leo Carrillo or the Leo Carrillo Ranch Virtual Tour?
- Do any of you eat tortillas? (chips, tacos, quesadillas, etc...)
- Do any of you make tortillas at home? Describe the process and if they are yummy?

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